

For Six Month Period Ending May 31, 2006  
(Insert date)

**I - REGISTRANT**

1. (a) Name of Registrant (b) Registration No.

Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC

5430

- (c) Business Address(es) of Registrant

1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Tenth Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20004

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

- (a) If an individual:
- |                       |                              |                             |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Residence address | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship       | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation        | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (b) If an organization:
- |                          |                              |  |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Name                 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices       | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- (c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.  
N/A

**IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4 AND 5(a).**

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C<sup>1</sup>, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

2006 JUN 30 PM 1:53  
CRM/ISS/REGISTRATION UNIT

<sup>1</sup> The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date connection ended
N/A		

- (b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
Robert D. Blackwill	3701 Winfield Lane, NW Washington, DC 20007	U.S.A.	Principal	01/01/2006

5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

Robert D. Blackwill, Public Advocacy on Policy Issues

- (b) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
Keith Schuette	Director - International Affairs	12/01/2005

- (c) During this 6 month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
William B. Cunningham	32 West Spring Street Alexandria, VA 22301	U.S.A.	Dir. Fed. Affairs	12/01/2005
Shalla Ross	3616 N. Glebe Road, Arl. VA 22207	U.S.A.	Vice President	03/01/2006

6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

**II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL**

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

N/A

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal<sup>2</sup> during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

Embassy of the State of Eritrea  
1708 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20009

January 13, 2006

National Dialogue Party  
Dona Maria Str.-Marj el Zhouhour Bldg.  
Rass El Nabeh, Beirut, Lebanon

May 7, 2006

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals<sup>2</sup> whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Government of India  
State of Qatar  
Kurdistan Regional Government  
Republic of China (Taiwan)

10. **EXHIBITS A AND B**

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A<sup>3</sup> Yes ☒ No ☐  
Exhibit B<sup>4</sup> Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during the 6 month period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

<sup>2</sup> The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a) (9).) A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

<sup>3</sup> The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67), sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

<sup>4</sup> The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65), sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

### III - ACTIVITIES

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11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

SEE ATTACHED

- 
12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity<sup>5</sup> as defined below? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates and places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

SEE ATTACHED

- 
13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, describe fully.

N/A

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<sup>5</sup> The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

## IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

**14. (a) RECEIPTS - MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies<sup>6</sup>

Date	From whom	Purpose	Amount
SEE ATTACHED			

\_\_\_\_\_  
Total

**(b) RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign<sup>7</sup>, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D<sup>8</sup> to your registration? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date \_\_\_\_\_

**(c) RECEIPTS - THINGS OF VALUE**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value<sup>9</sup> other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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6, 7 A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

8 An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

9 Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

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15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS – MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes ☐ No ☒(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To whom	Purpose	Amount
SEE ATTACHED			

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Total

**(b) DISBURSEMENTS – THINGS OF VALUE**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value<sup>10</sup> other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Yes ☐No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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N/A

**(c) DISBURSEMENTS – POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value<sup>11</sup> in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes ☒No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
------	--------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------

SEE  
ATTACHED

<sup>10, 11</sup> Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

**V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS**

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials <sup>12</sup>?  
 Yes ☒ No ☐

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

Government of India

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- |   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio or TV broadcasts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Magazine or newspaper articles | <input type="checkbox"/> Motion picture films            | <input type="checkbox"/> Letters or telegrams |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advertising campaigns  | <input type="checkbox"/> Press releases                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Pamphlets or other publications | <input type="checkbox"/> Lectures or speeches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Internet               | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____                     |  |   |

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Officials    | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Libraries                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislators         | <input type="checkbox"/> Editors                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Educational institutions |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Civic groups or associations | <input type="checkbox"/> Nationality groups       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____          |   |   |

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- ☒ English ☐ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☒ No ☐

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes ☒ No ☐

12 The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

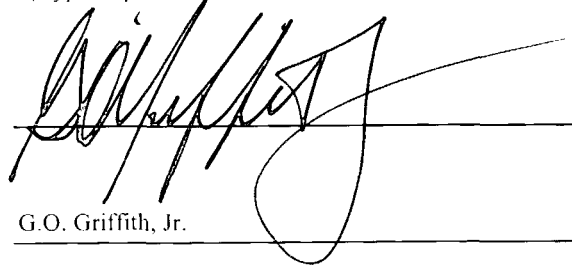


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**VI – EXECUTION**

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature )

(Type or print name under each signature<sup>13</sup>)  
G.O. Griffith, Jr.

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<sup>13</sup> This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf





U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Washington, DC 20530

THIS FORM IS TO BE AN OFFICIAL ATTACHMENT TO YOUR CURRENT SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT -  
PLEASE EXECUTE IN TRIPLICATE

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

SECTION A

The Department records list active short-form registration statements for the following persons of your organization filed on the date indicated by each name. If a person is not still functioning in the same capacity directly on behalf of the foreign principal, please show the date of termination.

**Short Form List for Registrant: Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC**

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Griffith	Lanny	05/10/2001		
Imperatore	Brant	04/07/2005		
Monroe	Loren	05/10/2001		
Murphy	Dan	04/12/2002		
Parasiliti	Andrew	04/07/2005		
Rogers	Edward M. Jr.	12/22/2004		
<del>Schuetz</del>	<del>Keith</del>	<del>10/02/2001</del>	12/1/05	
Yates	Stephen	11/02/2005		
Blackwill	Robert D.	11/15/2005		
<del>CONNINGHAM</del>	<del>WILLIAM B.</del>	<del>5/1/06</del>		
ROSS	SHALLA	4/26/06		
LUKAWSKI	JENNIFER	4/26/06		

11/10/2005 10:53 AM  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
CRIMINAL DIVISION



U.S. Department of Justice

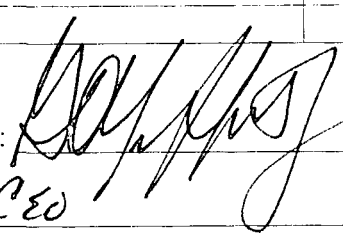
Criminal Division

Washington, DC 20530

SECTION B

In addition to those persons listed in Section A, list below all current employees rendering services directly on behalf of the foreign principals(s) who have not filed short-form registration statements. (Do not list clerks, secretaries, typists or employees in a similar or related capacity). If there is some question as to whether an employee has an obligation to file a short-form, please address a letter to the Registration Unit describing the activities and connection with the foreign principal.

Name	Function	Date Hired
N/A		

Signature: 

Date: 6/29/06

Title: CEO

2006 JUN 30 PM 1:53  
CRIMINAL DIVISION UNIT

***Addendum to the Supplemental Statement pursuant to Section 2 of the Foreign Agents  
Registration Act of 1938, as amended.  
Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC – Registration Number 5430***

**Questions 11 & 12:**

***Preamble:***

In accordance with federal restriction on post-government employment activities, pursuant to 18 USC § 208 *et seq.*, the short-form registrant, Dr. Andrew Parasiliti, did not engage in the representation of any client of Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC (BGR) before the Membership or staff of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate prior to March 15, 2006.

Embassy of the State of Eritrea: During the six-month reporting period, the Registrant engaged in the following political activities. The Registrant did not arrange, sponsor, or deliver any speeches, lectures or radio and television broadcasts on behalf of the Embassy of the State of Eritrea.

2010 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176  
65-113-05101-102

DATE OF CONTACT	U.S. GOVT. OFFICIAL CONTACTED	MANNER IN WHICH CONTACT WAS MADE	SUBJECT MATTER
<b>JANUARY 2006</b>			
January 13	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
January 16	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Email Correspondence, Telephone Call	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
January 17	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Email Correspondence, Telephone Call	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
January 23	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
<b>FEBRUARY 2006</b>			
February 1	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
February 3	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
February 6	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Email Correspondence, Telephone Call	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
February 13	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
February 14	Meghan O'Sullivan, White House	Office Meeting	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
February 15	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
February 24	Jendayi Frazer, State Department	Email Correspondence, Telephone Call	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
February 27	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Email Correspondence, Telephone Call	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
<b>MARCH 2006</b>			
March 1	Jendayi Frazer, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
March 1	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-Eritrean Relations

March 13	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Email Correspondence, Telephone Call	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
March 14	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
March 21	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Email Correspondence, Telephone Call	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
March 23	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
<b>APRIL 2006</b>			
April 6	Don Yamamoto, State Department	Email Correspondence, Telephone Call	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
<b>MAY 2006</b>			
May 23	Mike Phelan, SFRC, Professional Staff	Call	U.S.-Eritrean Relations
May 31	Robert Zoelick, State Department	Call	U.S.-Eritrean Relations

*Addendum to the Supplemental Statement pursuant to Section 2 of the Foreign Agents  
Registration Act of 1938, as amended.  
Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC – Registration Number 5430*

**Questions 11 & 12:**

***Preamble:***

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Government of India: During the six-month reporting period, the Registrant engaged in the following political activities. The Registrant did not arrange, sponsor, or deliver any speeches, lectures or radio and television broadcasts on behalf of the Government of India.



DATE OF CONTACT	U.S. GOVT. OFFICIAL CONTACTED	MANNER IN WHICH CONTACT WAS MADE	SUBJECT MATTER
<b>DECEMBER 2005</b>			
December 1	Dan Getz, Office of Congressman Dan Burton (R-IN)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
December 5	Tiffany Guarascio, Office of Congressman Frank Pallone (D-NJ)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
December 6	Ashley Tellis, State Department	Office Meetings	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
December 6	White House Foreign Policy Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
December 6	Senate Foreign Relations Committee Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
December 7	Lisa Curtis, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Staff	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
December 7	Nick Burns, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
December 7	Mark Esper, Office of Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-TN)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
December 7	Dino Teppara, Office of Congressman Joe Wilson (R-SC)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Relations and Civil Nuclear Agreement
December 14	House and Senate Foreign Relations Legislative Assistants	Email	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement Talking Points
December 14	Brent Perry, Office of Senator George Allen (R-VA)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
December 15	State Department Officials	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	Recent Developments in U.S.-India legislation
December 19	Yleem Poblete, Office of Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	Possible Travel to India
December 20	Jeff Bergner, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
<b>JANUARY 2006</b>			

January 6	Doug Seay, HIRC Professional Staff Member	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 6	Bob Nickel, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 6	Toby Bradley and Ashley Tellis, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 10	Michael Newbill, State Department	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 10	Andrew Shapiro, Office of Senator Hillary Clinton (D-NY)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 10	Doug Seay, HIRC Professional Staff Member	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 10	Kenny Myers, SFRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 10	David Fite, HIRC Professional Staff Member	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 12	Erich Mische, Office of Senator Norm Coleman (R-MN)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 14	Ashley Tellis, State Department	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 17	Deb Fiddelke, White House	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 17	Tiffany Guarascio, Office of Frank Pallone (D-NJ)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 19	Tiffany Guarascio, Office of Frank Pallone (D-NJ)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 20	Evelyn Farkas, Senate Arms Service Committee	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 20	David Fite, HIRC Professional Staff Member	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 20	Steve Rademaker, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement	
January 23	David Fite, HIRC	Telephone Calls,	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear	

	Professional Staff Member	Email Correspondence	Agreement
January 23	Evelyn Farkas, Senate Arms Service Committee	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
January 23	Ashley Tellis, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
January 25	Ashley Tellis and Toby Bradley, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
January 26	Bob Wells, Office of the Vice President	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
January 26	David Fite, HIRC Professional Staff Member	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
January 31	Kenny Myers, SFRC Professional Staff Member	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
<b>FEBRUARY 2006</b>			
February 6	Doug Seay, HIRC Professional Staff Member	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
February 8	Rexon Ryu, Office of Senator Chuck Hagel (R-NE)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
February 8	Brent Perry, Office of Senator George Allen (R-VA)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
February 8	Mark Lippert, Office of Senator Barack Obama	Meeting with client	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
February 14	Ashley Tellis, State Department	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
February 15	Beth Stewart, Office of Senator Gordon Smith (R-OR)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
February 16	Tiffany Guarascio, Office of Congressman Frank Pallone (D-NJ)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
February 17	Toby Bradley, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
February 17	David Fite, HIRC Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
February 21	House and Senate Foreign Relations Legislative Assistants	Email	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement

February 23	Toby Bradley, State Department	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
<b>MARCH 2006</b>			
March 2	Doug Seay, HIRC, Professional Staff Member	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 2	House and Senate Foreign Relations Legislative Assistants	Email	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 3	Tom Mooney and Doug Seay, HIRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	HIRC hearings on U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 3	Jonah Blank, SFRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 3	Tony Blinken, SFRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	SFR hearings on U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 7	David Fite, HIRC Professional Staff Member	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 8	Doug Seay, HIRC, Professional Staff Member	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 9	Tom Mooney, HIRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 9	Tom Mooney, HIRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 9	Phil Zelikow, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 10	Tony Blinken, SFRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 10	House and Senate Foreign Relations Legislative Assistants	Email	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 11	Senate Foreign Relations Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 13	Tony Blinken, SFRC, Professional Staff	Email	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 14	Anja Manuel, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement

March 14	Brent Perry, Office of Senator George Allen (R-VA)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 14	Dino Teppara, Office of Congressman Joe Wilson (R-SC)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 14	David Fite, Office of Congressman Tom Lantos (D-CA)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 14	Paul Teller, Office of Congressman Mike Pence (R-IN)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 15	Jen Stewart, Office of Majority Leader Boehner (R-OH)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 16	Mark Lippert, Office of Senator Barack Obama (D-IL)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 17	Senator Chuck Hagel (R-NE)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 21	SFRC professional staff for Chairman Lugar (R-IN)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 22	Mark Esper, Office of Senate Majority Leader Frist (R-TN)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 23	Brian McCormack, Office of Public Liason	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 24	Office of Chairman Henry Hyde (R-IL)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 29	Matt Sonnesyn, Office of Senator Lamar Alexander (R-TN)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 29	Office of Senator George Voinovich (R-OH)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 29	Lorianne Woodrow, Office of Senator Norm Coleman (R-MN)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 29	Dan Shapiro, Office of Senator Bill Nelson (D-FL)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 29	House Minority Whip Steny Hoyer (D-MD)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement

March 29	Ashley Tellis, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 29	Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 29	Mark Lippert, Office of Senator Barack Obama (D-IL)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 29	Office of Senator Lamar Alexander (R-TN)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 30	Jeff Bergner, State Department	Call	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 30	House and Senate Foreign Relations Committee Legislative Assistants	Email	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 30	Senator Lamar Alexander (R-TN)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 30	Senator Mel Martinez (R-FL)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
March 31	Brian Diffell, Office of Congressman Roy Blunt (R-MO)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
<b>APRIL 2006</b>			
April 1	Margaret Peterlin, Office of Speaker Hastert (R-IL)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 3	Brian McCormack, Office of Public Liaison	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 4	Michael Allen, National Security Council	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 4	Isaac Edwards, Office of Senator Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 4	Rexon Ryu, Senator Chuck Hagel (R-NE)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 4	Reb Brownell and Kyle Simmons, Office of Senator Mitch McConnell (R-KY)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 5	Anja Manuel, State Department	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 6	Office of Senator Mel Martinez (R-FL)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement

April 6	Tom Sheehy, HIRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 6	Deb Brayton, Office of Senator Lincoln Chafee (R-RI)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 6	Senator Lamar Alexander (R-TN)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 6	Doug Seay, Office of Chairman Henry Hyde (R- IL)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	HIRC hearing on U.S.- India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 6	Jeff Green, House Armed Services Committee	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 6	House and Senate Foreign Relations Legislative Assistants	Email	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 7	Brian McCormack, Office of Public Liaison	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 7	SFRC Majority staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement legislation
April 10	House and Senate Foreign Relations Legislative Assistants	Email	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 11	Mark Lippert, Office of Senator Barack Obama (D-IL)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	HIRC hearing on U.S.- India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 12	Mark Oesterle, General Counsel, Senate Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs Committee	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 14	Tom Sheehy, HIRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 17	Anja Manuel, State Department	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 18	David Fite, HIRC Professional Staff Member	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 18	Bob Nickel, State	Telephone Calls,	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear

	Department	Email Correspondence or meeting	Agreement
April 18	Tom Moore, SFRC professional staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 20	House and Senate Foreign Relations Legislative Assistants	Email	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 20	Paul Teller, House Republican Study Committee	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 21	Jen Stewart, Office of Majority Leader Boehner (R-OH)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 24	House and Senate Foreign Relations Legislative Assistants	Email	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 24	Scott Thayer, Office of Senator John Sununu (R- NH)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 24	Richard Fontaine, Office of Senator John McCain (R-AZ)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 25	Senator Chuck Hagel (R- NE)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	India
April 25	Russ Thomasson, Senator John Cornyn (R-TX)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 25	Senator Lincoln Chafee (R-RI) and Deb Brayton	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 26	Doug Seay, HIRC Professional Staff Member	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 26	Congressman Joe Crowley (D-NY)	Strategy Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
April 27	Jamie McCormack, Office of Congressman Jim Leach (R-IA)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
<b>MAY 2006</b>			
May 1	Brian McCormack, Office of Public Liaison	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 1	Russ Thomasson, Office	Telephone Calls,	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear



	of Senator John Cornyn (R-TX)	Email Correspondence	Agreement
May 2	David Fite, HIRC Professional Staff Member	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 2	Office of Congressman Robert Wexler (D-FL)		U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 3	Brian McCormack, Office of Public Liaison	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 3	Bob Nickel, State Department	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 4	Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL)	Lunch Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 4	Congressman Dan Burton (R-IN)	Lunch Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 4	Congressman Ed Royce (R-CA)	Lunch Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 4	Congressman Joe Wilson (R-SC)	Lunch Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 4	Tony Blinken, SFRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 4	Lance Williams, Office of Congressman Gresham Barrett (R-SC)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 8	Dave Adams, HIRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 8	Tom Mooney, HIRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 9	Senator McCain (R-AZ)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 9	Hillel Weinburg, HIRC, Professional Staff	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 10	Senator Jon Kyl (R-AZ)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement

May 10	Michael Stravsky, Republican Policy Committee	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 10	Congressman Howard Berman (D-CA)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 11	Office of Congressman Tom Lantos (D-CA)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 11	Neil Patel, Office of the Vice President	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 12	Anja Manuel, State Department	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	HIRC hearings on U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 12	Brenda Becker and John Hannah, Office of the Vice President	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 15	Phil Zelikow, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 16	Tom Sheehy, Office of Congressman Ed Royce (R-CA)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence or meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 16	Devin O'Brien, Congressman Eric Cantor (R-VA)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 16	Tom Sheehy, HIRC Professional Staff	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 18	Tom Mooney, Chairman Henry Hyde (R-IL)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 23	Samantha Ravich and John Hannah, Office of the Vice President	Office Meeting, Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 23	Chairman Hyde (R-IL)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 23	Nick Burns, State Department	Call	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 23	Steve Hadley, Office of the Vice President	Call	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 23	Chairman Henry Hyde (R-IL)	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 24	Doug Seay, HIRC Professional Staff Member	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
May 25	Neil Patel, Office of the	Telephone Calls,	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear

	Vice President	Email Correspondence	Agreement
May 30	House and Senate Foreign Relations Legislative Assistants	Email	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement

*Addendum to the Supplemental Statement pursuant to Section 2 of the Foreign Agents  
Registration Act of 1938, as amended.  
Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC – Registration Number 5430*

**Questions 11 & 12:**

***Preamble:***

In accordance with federal restriction on post-government employment activities, pursuant to 18 USC § 208 *et seq.*, the short-form registrant, Dr. Andrew Parasiliti, did not engage in the representation of any client of Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC (BGR) before the Membership or staff of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate prior to March 15, 2006.

Kurdistan Regional Government: During the six-month reporting period, the Registrant engaged in the following political activities. The Registrant did not arrange, sponsor, or deliver any speeches, lectures or radio and television broadcasts on behalf of the Kurdistan Regional Government.

DATE OF CONTACT	U.S. GOVT. OFFICIAL CONTACTED	MANNER IN WHICH CONTACT WAS MADE	SUBJECT MATTER
<b>DECEMBER 2005</b>			
December 8	Meghan O'Sullivan, Office of the National Security Council	Office Meeting	KRG
December 14	Meghan O'Sullivan, Office of the National Security Council	Office Meeting	KRG
<b>JANUARY 2006</b>			
January 9	Henry Ensher, State Department	Call	KRG
<b>FEBRUARY 2006</b>			
February 14	Meghan O'Sullivan, Office of the National Security Council	Call	KRG
February 17	Doug Silliman, State Department	Office Meeting	KRG
February 22	Meghan O'Sullivan, Office of the National Security Council	Office Meeting	KRG
<b>APRIL 2006</b>			
April 4	House and Senate Foreign Relations Legislative Assistants	Email	KRG
April 21	Meghan O'Sullivan, Office of the National Security Council	Call	KRG
<b>MARCH 2006</b>			
March 28	Ross Wilson, US Ambassador to Turkey	Office Meeting	KRG
<b>MAY 2006</b>			
May 16	Brian Diffell, Congressman Roy Blunt (R-MO)	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	KRG
May 26	Brian Diffell, Office of Congressman Roy Blunt (R-MO)	Call	KRG

*Addendum to the Supplemental Statement pursuant to Section 2 of the Foreign Agents  
Registration Act of 1938, as amended.  
Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC – Registration Number 5430*

**Questions 11 & 12:**

***Preamble:***

In accordance with federal restriction on post-government employment activities, pursuant to 18 USC § 208 *et seq.*, the short-form registrant, Dr. Andrew Parasiliti, did not engage in the representation of any client of Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC (BGR) before the Membership or staff of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate prior to March 15, 2006.

National Dialogue Party: During the six-month reporting period, the Registrant engaged in the following political activities. The Registrant did not arrange, sponsor, or deliver any speeches, lectures or radio and television broadcasts on behalf of the National Dialogue Party.

DATE OF CONTACT	U.S. GOVT. OFFICIAL CONTACTED	MANNER IN WHICH CONTACT WAS MADE	SUBJECT MATTER
<b>MAY 2006</b>			
May 1	Scott Carpenter, State Department	Call	National Dialogue Party
May 3	Dave Wurmser, Office of the Vice President	Office Meeting	National Dialogue Party
May 23	Samantha Ravich, Office of the Vice President	Call	National Dialogue Party
May 30	Ahmed Saeed, Department of Treasury	Office Meeting	National Dialogue Party
May 30	Meghan O'Sullivan, National Security Council Senior Staff	Office Meeting	National Dialogue Party
May 30	Congressman Chris Van Hollen (D-MD)	Office Meeting	National Dialogue Party
May 31	Rob Danin, State Department	Office Meeting	National Dialogue Party
May 31	Brian McCormack, White House Office of Public Liaison	Arranged meeting for client	National Dialogue Party

*Addendum to the Supplemental Statement pursuant to Section 2 of the Foreign Agents  
Registration Act of 1938, as amended.  
Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC – Registration Number 5430*

**Questions 11 & 12:**

***Preamble:***

In accordance with federal restriction on post-government employment activities, pursuant to 18 USC § 208 *et seq.*, the short-form registrant, Dr. Andrew Parasiliti, did not engage in the representation of any client of Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC (BGR) before the Membership or staff of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate prior to March 15, 2006.

Republic of China (Taiwan): During the six-month reporting period, the Registrant engaged in the following political activities. The Registrant did not arrange, sponsor, or deliver any speeches, lectures or radio and television broadcasts on behalf of the Republic of China (Taiwan).



DATE OF CONTACT	U.S. GOVT. OFFICIAL CONTACTED	MANNER IN WHICH CONTACT WAS MADE	SUBJECT MATTER
<b>DECEMBER 2005</b>			
December 1	Charge McKinley, US Mission to the EU	Office Meeting	Taiwan
December 7	Rep. Mike Pence (R-IN)	Meeting at BGR	Taiwan
December 7	Mark Esper (Office of Majority Leader Frist (R-TN)	Office Meeting	Taiwan
December 14	Brent Perry, SFRC, Professional Staff	Office Meeting	Taiwan
December 15	Rep. Bob Simmons (R-CT)	Office Meeting	Taiwan
December 19	Robert Zoellick, State Department	Office Meeting	U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement
<b>JANUARY 2006</b>			
January 1	Jim Keith, State Department	Email	Taiwan
January 12	Erich Mische, Office of Senator Norm Coleman (R-MN)	Office Meeting	Taiwan
January 19	Tim Stratford, Assistant United States Trade Representative	Office Meeting	Taiwan
January 19	Frank Jannuzi, Professional Staff, SFRC	Email	Taiwan
January 19	Keith Luse, Professional Staff, SFRC	Office Meeting	Taiwan
January 24	Doug Seay, Professional Staff, HIRC	Email	Taiwan
January 24	Angela Ellard, House Ways & Means Trade Subcommittee	Email	Taiwan
January 24	Frank Jannuzi, Professional Staff, SFRC	Office Meeting	Taiwan
January 30	Doug Seay, Professional Staff, HIRC	Office Meeting	Taiwan
January 31	Chris Hill, Asst. Secretary of State	Luncheon Sponsored by US-Taiwan Business Council	Taiwan
<b>FEBRUARY 2006</b>			
February 1	Frank Lavin, Department of Commerce	Office Meeting	Taiwan
February 8	Rexon Ryu, Office of Senator Chuck Hagel (R-NE)	Office Meeting	Taiwan
February 9	Jamie McCormack, HIRC Professional Staff	Office Meeting	Taiwan

February 21	Jim Keith, State Department	Office Meeting	Taiwan
February 22	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Email	Taiwan
February 23	Mark Kochler, Office of the Vice President	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	Taiwan
February 24	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	Taiwan
February 26	Ford Hart, State Department	Email	Taiwan
February 26	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Telephone Calls, Email Correspondence	Taiwan
February 27	House and Senate Staff	Email	Taiwan
February 27	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Email	Taiwan
February 27	John Hannah, Office of the Vice President	Lunch	Taiwan
<b>MARCH 2006</b>			
March 13	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Email	Taiwan
March 14	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Email	Taiwan
March 16	Tim Stratford, Assistant US Trade Representative	Call	Taiwan
March 20	Jonathan Fritz, State Department	Email	Taiwan
March 21	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Email	Taiwan
March 21	Marc Kochler, Office of the Vice President	Email	Taiwan
March 24	Marc Kochler, Office of the Vice President	Email	Taiwan
<b>APRIL 2006</b>			
April 6	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Email	Taiwan
April 6	Marc Kochler, Office of the Vice President	Email	Taiwan
April 19	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Email	Taiwan
April 19	Marc Kochler, Office of the Vice President	Email	Taiwan
April 19	Ford Hart, State Department	Email	Taiwan
April 20	House and Senate Staff	Email	Taiwan
April 26	Marc Kochler, Office of the Vice President	Meeting	Taiwan
April 27	Congressman Rob Simmons (R-CT)	Event sponsored by the US-Taiwan Business Council	Taiwan

April 28	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Email	Taiwan
<b>MAY 2006</b>			
May 1	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Email	Taiwan
May 8	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Email	Taiwan
May 8	Tom Sheehy, HIRC, Professional Staff	Office Meeting	Taiwan
May 8	Marc Koehler, Office of the Vice President	Email	Taiwan
May 9	Colleen Gilbert, HIRC, Professional Staff	Email	Taiwan
May 12	John Hannah, Office of the Vice President	Office Meeting	Taiwan
May 12	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Call	Taiwan
May 15	Office of Senator Kyl (R-AZ)	Call	Taiwan
May 23	Samantha Ravich, Office of the Vice President	Office Meeting	Taiwan
May 25	Dennis Wilder, National Security Council	Email	Taiwan
May 31	State Department, Taiwan Desk	Call	Taiwan

**Question 14(a) – Receipts-Monies:**

<b>Date</b>	<b>From Whom</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Amount</b>
May 31, 2006	Republic of India	Fees & Expenses	\$349,998.00
May 31, 2006	National Dialogue Party	Fees & Expenses	\$150,064.00
May 31, 2006	Kurdistan Regional Government	Fees & Expenses	\$547,480.16
May 31, 2006	Republic of China (Taiwan)	Fees & Expenses	\$803,728.49
May 31, 2006	State of Qatar	Fees & Expenses	\$158,974.68
May 31, 2006	State of Eritrea	Fees & Expenses	\$342,440.76
<i>Total:</i>			<i>\$2,352,686.09</i>

**Question 15(a) – Disbursements-Monies:**

The nature of services provided by registrant (consulting and lobbying) do not require disbursements of monies to or on behalf of foreign principals named in items 7, 8, and 9.

**Question 15(c) – Political Contributions:**

Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC (BGR) and the Barbour Griffith & Rogers Political Action Committee as well as the following short-form registrants have made political contributions during this reporting period, as noted below:

**Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC:**

01/18/2006	Roskam for Congress/Peter Roskam	\$1000.00
02/27/2006	Republican Governor's Association	\$15,000.00
04/24/2006	Republican State Leadership Council	\$5000.00
05/16/2006	Asa for Governor/Asa Hutchinson	\$2000.00

**Barbour Griffith & Rogers, PAC (unaffiliated):**

04/06/2006	Ensign for Senate/Sen. John Ensign	\$2098.00
05/25/2006	Marsha Blackburn for Congress/Rep. Blackburn	\$1281.00
05/10/2006	Ros-Lehtinen for Congress/Rep. Ros-Lehtinen	\$1740.00
02/14/2006	Feeney for Congress/Rep. Feeney	\$1637.00
02/15/2006	Republican Party of Wisconsin	\$2100.00
12/07/2005	Mike Pence Committee/Rep. Pence	\$1712.00

*-All BGR PAC contributions are "in-kind"*

Short Form Registrant	Date	Amount	Name of Political Organization	Name of Candidate
Robert Blackwill	12/07/2005	\$500.00	Friends of Conrad Burns	Conrad Burns
	12/07/2005	\$1,000.00	Steele for Maryland	Michael Steele
	03/22/2006	\$5,000.00	Barbour Griffith & Rogers PAC	N/A
Bryan Cunningham	03/15/2006	\$500.00	Barbour Griffith & Rogers PAC	N/A
	04/06/2006	\$1,000.00	Ensign for Senate	John Ensign
	04/18/2006	\$1,000.00	Friends of George Allen	George Allen
	05/01/2006	\$250.00	Friends of Craig Thomas	Craig Thomas
Lanny Griffith	12/06/2005	\$1,000.00	The Mike Pence Committee	Mike Pence
	12/31/2005	\$2,500.00	Riley for Governor	Bob Riley
	01/19/2006	\$500.00	Roskam for Congress	Peter Roskam
	02/16/2006	\$1000.00	Rick Renzi for Congress	Rick Renzi
	03/06/2006	\$1,000.00	Tom DeLay Congressional Committee	Tom DeLay
	03/13/2006	\$1,500.00	BAC PAC	N/A
	04/05/2006	\$500.00	Ensign for Senate	John Ensign
	05/01/2006	\$1,000.00	Kyl for Senate	Jon Kyl

	05/02/2006	\$2,000.00	Senate Victory Fund PAC	N/A
	05/10/2006	\$1,500.00	Rely on Your Beliefs Fund	N/A
	05/10/2006	\$1,000.00	Grassley Committee	Chuck Grassley
	05/15/2006	\$1,000.00	Friends of Jeb Hensarling	Jeb Hensarling
Brant Imperatore	12/02/2005	\$500.00	Committee to Re-Elect Vito Fossella	Vito Fossella
	12/04/2005	\$500.00	Bachus for Congress	Spencer Bachus
	02/24/2006	\$500.00	Tim Murphy for Congress	Tim Murphy
	02/24/2006	\$250.00	Jim Gerlach for Congress	Jim Gerlach
	03/15/2006	\$250.00	Davis for Congress	Geoff Davis
	03/15/2006	\$250.00	Davis for Congress	Geoff Davis
	03/15/2006	\$250.00	Pryce for Congress Committee	Deborah Pryce
	03/15/2006	\$250.00	Adam Putnam for Congress	Adam Putnam
	03/15/2006	\$2,500.00	NRCC	N/A
	03/15/2006	\$1,000.00	BAC PAC	N/A
	03/16/2006	\$1,500.00	Pete PAC	Pete Domenici
	04/11/2006	\$1,500.00	Barbour Griffith & Rogers PAC	N/A
	04/25/2006	\$500.00	Growth & Prosperity PAC	N/A
	05/10/2006	\$500.00	Rely on Your Beliefs Fund	N/A
Jennifer Lukawski	12/05/2005	\$1,000.00	Tom DeLay Congressional Committee	Tom DeLay
	12/06/2005	\$500.00	The Mike Pence Committee	Mike Pence
	02/28/2006	\$500.00	McCrery for Congress	Jim McCrery
	04/11/2006	\$500.00	Barbour Griffith & Rogers PAC	N/A
	05/01/2006	\$500.00	Friends of Sam Johnson	Sam Johnson
	05/01/2006	\$500.00	Kyl for Senate	Jon Kyl
	05/10/2006	\$250.00	Pete Sessions for Congress	Pete Sessions
	05/22/2006	\$500.00	Marsha Blackburn for Congress	Marsha Blackburn
	05/25/2006	\$500.00	Pete PAC	Pete Domenici
Loren Monroc	12/05/2005	\$1,000.00	Pickering for Congress	Chip Pickering
	12/05/2005	\$1,000.00	Steele for Maryland	Michael Steele
	01/05/2006	\$1,000.00	Bill Weld for New York	Bill Weld
	02/28/2006	\$2,100.00	McCrery for Congress	Jim McCrery
	02/28/2006	\$1,000.00	Barbour Griffith & Rogers PAC	N/A
	03/31/2006	\$1,000.00	Turner for Congress	Mike Turner
	04/25/2006	\$500.00	Growth & Prosperity PAC	N/A
Dan Murphy	12/06/2005	\$500.00	The Mike Pence Committee	Mike Pence
	02/14/2006	\$500.00	Feeney for Congress	Tom Feeney
	03/14/2006	\$500.00	BAC PAC	N/A
	03/14/2006	\$500.00	Mica for Congress	John Mica
	03/14/2006	\$500.00	Barbour Griffith & Rogers PAC	N/A
	03/28/2006	\$500.00	Ros-Lehtinen for Congress	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
	04/18/2006	\$1,000.00	Barbour Griffith & Rogers PAC	N/A
	04/25/2006	\$500.00	Growth & Prosperity PAC	N/A
Andrew Parasiliti	12/07/2005	\$500.00	The Mike Pence Committee	Mike Pence
	12/19/2005	\$500.00	Barbour Griffith & Rogers PAC	N/A
	02/01/2006	\$500.00	Freedom and Democracy Fund	N/A
	03/06/2006	\$500.00	Barbour Griffith & Rogers PAC	N/A
	03/09/2006	\$500.00	Sandhills PAC	N/A
	03/28/2006	\$500.00	Ros-Lehtinen for Congress	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
	05/09/2006	\$500.00	Ros-Lehtinen for Congress	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
	05/22/2006	\$250.00	Sandhills PAC	N/A
Ed Rogers	12/06/2005	\$500.00	The Mike Pence Committee	Mike Pence
	12/31/2005	\$7,500.00	Riley for Governor	Bob Riley

	01/19/2006	\$500.00	Roskam for Congress	Peter Roskam
	02/28/2006	\$5,000.00	Straight Talk America	John McCain
	04/25/2006	\$2,000.00	Growth & Prosperity PAC	N/A
	05/10/2006	\$1,000.00	Ros-Lehtinen for Congress	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
	05/17/2006	\$2,000.00	Defend America PAC	N/A
	05/22/2006	\$1,000.00	Marsha Blackburn for Congress	Marsha Blackburn
	05/22/2006	\$2,000.00	Trent Lott for Mississippi	Trent Lott
	05/31/2006	\$1,000.00	Jon Porter for Congress	Jon Porter
Shalla Ross	03/01/2006	\$2,000.00	Barbour Griffith & Rogers PAC	N/A
	05/02/2006	\$500.00	Kyl for Senate	John Kyl
	05/10/2006	\$500.00	Ros-Lehtinen for Congress	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
	05/16/2006	\$1,000.00	Ros-Lehtinen for Congress	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
Steve Yates	12/05/2005	\$500.00	The Mike Pence Committee	Mike Pence
	12/05/2005	\$500.00	Steele for Maryland	Michael Steele
	03/01/2006	\$2,000.00	Barbour Griffith & Rogers PAC	N/A
	05/01/2006	\$500.00	Kyl for Senate	John Kyl
	05/09/2006	\$500.00	Ros-Lehtinen for Congress	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen

**Westerman, Stefanie**

**From:** Westerman, Stefanie on behalf of Yates, Steve  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 20, 2006 2:42 PM  
**Subject:** 'We Believe in Democracy'

Dear Colleagues,

I would like to bring to your attention the article (below) published in today's *Wall Street Journal*, "We Believe in Democracy," by Taiwan President Chen Shui-bian.

Sincerely yours,

Steve

Stephen J. Yates  
Vice President  
Barbour Griffith & Rogers International  
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Note: Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC is a registered foreign agent for Taiwan (ROC) and has filed a registration statement under the Foreign Agents Registration Act with regard to its representation. Additional information is on file with the Foreign Agents Registration Unit of the Department of Justice in Washington DC.

**'We Believe in Democracy'**

By CHEN SHUI-BIAN  
*April 20, 2006; Page A14*

Over the past quarter of a century, the emergence of Taiwan as a democracy and the emergence of China as an economic and military power have added new dimensions to the dynamics in the Taiwan Strait. The Taiwan people have struggled, with some success, to adapt in an era of globalization while building institutions that guard against one man, a single party or an outside power from imposing its will on them without their assent. Our progress is continuing, but we have much to be proud of.

China's government has struggled, with some success, to sustain high economic growth rates and significant military expansion while maintaining stable relations with the major global powers and avoiding liberalization of domestic (especially political) institutions. Unfortunately, China's success has unleashed forces that challenge Taiwan's political and economic development, as well as its security.

\* \* \*

One cannot talk about cross-Strait issues without considering the defining trends in Northeast Asia. Changes in two major regional powers, Japan and China, have lead to further complications in their bilateral relations as well as their relations with neighboring countries. Despite China's growing importance to the regional and global economy, its rapid military buildup has raised concerns from the international community. As for Japan, the key points of interest are its constitutional revision and the fact that, after recovering from a decade-long economic recession, it has expressed a desire



to play a leading role in world affairs by becoming a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council. Japan's moves have raised concerns from other countries in the region, especially China. But these concerns are misplaced, given the strategic importance of Japan's democratization, which irreversibly moved the nation away from the militarism and expansionism of its past.

In recent years, China has criticized and tried to marginalize Japan. It has formed a closer relationship with Russia, though certain problems remain to be tackled. In the six-party talks, China's perceived influence over North Korea provided it with additional leverage. Meanwhile, China has worked hard to improve relations with South Korea. Last year, there was high-profile debate about whether South Korea could serve as an honest broker between China and Japan, and between the U.S. and China, thus playing a role as a balancer to prevent conflict and clashes in the region.

Under such circumstances, Taiwan's relations with China must be handled with extra caution. However, China's approach to Taiwan seems to err on the side of aggression rather than caution. Politically, Beijing has refused to interact with Taiwan's democratically elected government for the past six years. By inviting Taiwan's opposition party leaders to visit, Chinese leaders attempted to undermine the ruling Democratic Progressive Party. These visits were very cynically timed to draw attention away from the passage of China's so-called "Anti-Secession Law." The Taiwan people can never forget that, despite skepticism and criticism from the international community as well as strong public opposition in Taiwan, the Chinese government deliberately proceeded to unilaterally change the status quo by passing legislation codifying non-peaceful measures against Taiwan. In the face of such pressure, consultation and coordination among ruling and opposition party leaders is crucial. Separate negotiating channels expose divisions within Taiwan without narrowing differences with China.

China has also spared no effort in squeezing Taiwan's international space, blocking us from participating in each and every international organization. Taiwan's humble application for World Health Assembly observer status is one example, to our regret. Moreover, even though Taiwan is now a formal member of the World Trade Organization, China has done everything possible to downgrade our status, not to mention buying off our diplomatic allies to sever ties with us.

In the military dimension, China has deployed more than 800 missiles targeting Taiwan, and that arsenal is still increasing by 100 to 125 per year. This information came out as Beijing defended its recent announcement of another double-digit increase -- 14.7% -- to its annual military budget. This radical expansion of China's military strength has the potential to upset not only the delicate balance between China and Taiwan, but also the overall strategic equilibrium in a region increasingly vital to U.S. interests, as Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld noted at a security conference in Singapore last year.

Economically, we understand that continued trade and investment across the Taiwan Strait is an inevitable trend. Bilateral trade has increased dramatically over the past decade. As a result, China has surpassed the U.S. as Taiwan's largest trading partner. Statistics show that Taiwan's total trade volume with China rose to \$71.7 billion in 2005 -- a 16.3% increase from 2003. This phenomenon of increasing economic reliance on China has put Taiwan's economy at risk by causing structural unemployment and stagnation of wages.

China's growing influence in all of the above-mentioned areas underscores the complexities confronting Taiwan and others in Northeast Asia. For Taiwan, the situation has become antagonistic and has created an incremental change of the status quo in the Taiwan Strait that my government can not afford to ignore.

While we may not be able to curb this trend completely, we still strive to maintain a peaceful status quo in the Taiwan Strait. As the president of Taiwan, it is my responsibility to find viable ways to prevent this trend from tilting further to the detriment of the interests of Taiwan's people. Taiwan also has an interest in helping to maintain a strategic balance in northeast Asia and safeguarding the cross-Strait status quo, thus ensuring our democracy, freedom, human rights and economic prosperity.

It is unfortunate that the process of shoring up such efforts has been interpreted by China as evidence of moving toward formal independence. At times, I also hear concern from the U.S. and the international community suggesting that developments in Taiwan -- in particular, our struggle in dealing with governing institutions established before human rights, multiparty democracy, and economic globalization were a reality -- are aimed at changing the cross-Straits status quo or worse, provoking confrontation with China.

That certainly is not the case. Our actions are intended to bring the situation back to a stable middle ground. To reassure friends who share an interest in preserving the status quo, I stated on Feb. 27 that Taiwan has no intention of changing the status quo and strongly opposes its alteration by non-peaceful means. I must point out that it is China -- not my government -- that is determined to alter the status quo in the Taiwan Strait and Northeast Asia. Since regional security responsibility is shared by all involved, Taiwan is willing to cooperate with Japan, the U.S. and even China to seek a peaceful solution.

We believe in democracy and uphold the principle of popular sovereignty, which means that Taiwan's future and our relations with China can only be determined by the will of Taiwan's 23 million people. We oppose the non-democratic approach that Beijing has taken against its own people and against the people of Taiwan. Meanwhile, we continue to seek better relations with the people in China through economic and cultural exchanges, in the hope that eventually, democracy could become a reality in China -- which the whole world would benefit from.

My government remains open to direct cross-Straits dialogue without preconditions. As for functional issues such as charter flights, tourism and investment protection for Taiwanese businessmen in China, we are willing to engage in dialogue and consultations with China about peaceful solutions through peaceful means. Our people continue to invest unprecedented amounts in China and are a factor in its economic success. Many in Taiwan wonder what China is prepared to do to reassure us that it respects the aspirations of the people of Taiwan.

Meaningful reduction of the military threat and dealing directly with Taiwan's duly elected leaders would be a good foundation on which to start. Meanwhile, we recognize, as President Bush has noted, that the survival of Taiwan's democracy depends a great deal on the success of liberty elsewhere. Thus we hope to achieve more than simply getting our own house in order. Taiwan is prepared to be a "responsible stakeholder" and "a defender for democracy, freedom and peace" in the international system and supports U.S. efforts that encourage China to rise to these standards as well. I urge the leaders in this region to take responsibility to promote universal values of democracy in northeast Asia. Only by doing so will peace and stability in this region be preserved.

***Mr. Chen is president of the Republic of China (Taiwan).***

**Westerman, Stefanie**

**From:** Westerman, Stefanie on behalf of Parasiliti, Andrew  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 04, 2006 1:04 PM  
**Subject:** Kamal Sayid Qadir Released

Dear Colleagues,

Please see the press release below by the Kurdistan Regional Government, "Prime Minister commutes sentence of Kamal Sayid Qadir," which can also be found at [www.krg.org](http://www.krg.org).

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Parasiliti

Andrew Parasiliti, Ph.D.  
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Note: Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC has filed registration statements under the Foreign Agents Registration Act with regard to its representation of the Kurdistan Regional Government. Additional information is on file with the Foreign Agents Registration Unit of the Department of Justice in Washington DC.

4 Apr 2006

**Prime Minister commutes sentence of Kamal Sayid Qadir**

**PRESS RELEASE**

Erbil, Kurdistan Region, Iraq, 3 April 2006 (KRG) - Kurdistan Regional Government Prime Minister Nechirvan Barzani today commuted the sentence of Kamal Sayid Qadir, who had been recently convicted of defamation.

In making this determination, Prime Minister Barzani sought to balance free speech with responsibility in its exercise. Kamal Sayid Qadir acknowledged that responsibility was absent in his libelous statements.

Prime Minister Barzani said, "The Kurdistan Region has long valued the development of democratic institutions, including a free press and constructive public participation in the governing process. These important principles outweigh the negative example set by Kamal Sayid Qadir's irresponsible assertions. I have commuted his sentence and I am asking the Kurdistan National Assembly to review laws on press freedom and to consider changes that will make our press and writers more free – not less."

Initially convicted of violating the Kurdistan Region's libel law and sentenced to 30 years, Kamal Sayid Qadir was re-tried after Kurdistan's authorities determined the sentence to be excessive. On 26th March, a judge reduced his sentence to 18 months, which is commuted to time served since his arrest in October. Kamal Sayid Qadir will be released today.

4/4/2006

The Kurdistan Regional Government affirms that the principles of human rights and freedom of expression continue to be respected, promoted, and assured for all persons throughout the Kurdistan Region.

**Westerman, Stefanie**

**From:** Westerman, Stefanie on behalf of Parasiliti, Andrew  
**Sent:** Friday, March 10, 2006 3:18 PM  
**Subject:** Daniel Sneider on Indian nuclear deal

Dear Colleague,

I would like to bring to your attention the article (below) by Mr. Daniel Sneider, "U.S.-Indian nuclear deal strengthens NPT," published today, March 10, 2006 in the Knight Ridder Newspapers.  
Sincerely yours,

Andrew Parasiliti

Andrew Parasiliti, Ph.D.  
Vice President  
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**U.S.-Indian nuclear deal strengthens NPT**

Posted on Fri, Mar. 10, 2006  
BY DANIEL SNEIDER

Knight Ridder Newspapers

The nuclear deal reached last week during President Bush's visit to India unleashed a predictable wave of criticism. From editorial and op-ed pages to Congress, led by the left but supported on the right, the administration has been assailed for making a bad bargain.

The attacks reflect the view of the non-proliferation lobby - the experts and policy-makers whose central concern is to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. I share their aim. But American arguments against the India deal are misleading and only expose the deep contradictions, if not hypocrisy, of our own nuclear policies.

There are two main criticisms of the agreement - first, it undermines the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the NPT, and second, it permits, even encourages, India to expand its nuclear weapons production.

The NPT issue is particularly sensitive at a time when the international community is trying to persuade Iran to give up certain nuclear technologies it fears are part of a secret bomb program.

6/6/2006

The NPT created two sets of global rules - one for the five recognized nuclear weapons powers (United States, China, Russia, Britain and France) and another for everyone else. The Five, for example, allow only "voluntary" international safeguards on their civilian nuclear facilities. They have no obligation to open their military programs to any kind of scrutiny. The NPT places no real limits on their arsenals, other than a vague commitment to reduce and eventually eliminate all nuclear weapons.

The rest must open their programs fully to international inspection and agree never to build bombs. In exchange, they gain access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Iran - and North Korea - made that bargain and can be held to account for breaking its rules. India consistently regarded that as an unequal tradeoff and never signed the NPT - neither did Pakistan and Israel, two other nuclear weapons states.

India's nuclear program is the product of decades of largely indigenous effort, driven by its security needs. It is not a case of secretive proliferation in violation of the NPT.

The deal with India turns the Five into Six. It treats India as a de facto member of the inner club, including membership in the organization to control nuclear exports. In removing existing U.S. restrictions on transfer of nuclear energy technology, it treats India no differently than China.

That does not weaken the NPT - it strengthens it. It brings it more into accord with reality and gives India a stake in a system it had previously rejected as unfair.

The critics are right that the deal enables India to expand its production of fissile materials to make nuclear warheads. Some eight of India's 22 power reactors will remain outside of international controls, along with a new breeder reactor. The Indians feel their nuclear arsenal may not be large enough to deter a nuclear first strike by Pakistan or China in the future.

Again, this simply treats India like the Five. Non-proliferation experts claim that unlike India, however, the Five have halted their production of plutonium and highly enriched uranium. This is misleading.

The Five have massive stockpiles of fissile material built up during the Cold War. "If I've got a full pantry, it's easy for me to swear off trips to the supermarket," says Michael Levi, an arms control expert at the Council on Foreign Relations.

Moreover, the United States has embarked on a new program to rebuild its nuclear weapons production capability, including new facilities to produce plutonium cores for warheads and to assemble them.

India has agreed to back a global pact to cutoff fissile material production. But the Bush administration does not support a treaty that would actually verify this is taking place. And the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty that would permanently halt any new testing of nuclear weapons.

A Congress that can support those policies is hardly in a position to challenge this agreement with India. Rather than block the U.S.-India deal, it makes more sense to improve it. This could include agreements for cooperation between the two countries to ensure the safety and security of nuclear facilities, including those for military purposes, suggests Stanford professor Scott Sagan, a leading expert on nuclear safety and non-proliferation. "Reducing the risk of terrorist theft of nuclear materials or weapons in India would also help protect the U.S.," argues Sagan.

Beyond that, the Six acknowledged nuclear powers should begin seriously to fulfill their part of the NPT bargain - to cap fissile material production, to ban nuclear testing, and to radically reduce stored arsenals of nuclear weapons and materials.

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#### ABOUT THE WRITER

Daniel Sneider is foreign affairs columnist for the San Jose Mercury News and is currently a Pantech Fellow at Stanford's Shorenstein Asia Pacific Research Center. Readers may write to him via e-mail at [dsneider@stanford.edu](mailto:dsneider@stanford.edu).

**Westerman, Stefanie**

**From:** Westerman, Stefanie on behalf of Parasiliti, Andrew  
**Sent:** Monday, March 27, 2006 12:27 PM  
**Subject:** Foreign Secretary Saran speaking on Indo-U.S. Relations

Dear Colleagues,

Please see below the announcement for a speech by The Honorable Shyam Saran, Foreign Secretary of India, at the Heritage Foundation on Thursday, March 30, 2006.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Parasiliti

Andrew Parasiliti, Ph.D.  
Vice President  
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Washington, DC 20004 USA  
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Note: Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC has filed registration statements under the Foreign Agents Registration Act with regard to its representation of the Government of India. Additional information is on file with the Foreign Agents Registration Unit of the Department of Justice in Washington DC.



**Date:** March 30, 2006  
**Time:** 10:00 a.m.  
**Speaker:** **The Honorable Shyam Saran**  
Foreign Secretary of India  
**Host:** **Kim R. Holmes, Ph.D.**  
Vice President,  
Foreign and Defense Policy Studies,  
The Heritage Foundation

**Location: The Heritage Foundation's Lehrman Auditorium**

Earlier this month during President Bush's visit to South Asia, the United States and India reached an unprecedented nuclear cooperation agreement. While Congress debates the merits of the controversial deal, India's Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran, who led the Indian negotiating team, is visiting Washington. Please join us as the Foreign Secretary shares his insights into India's view on the agreement and its impact on bilateral and regional security.

3/27/2006



**Westerman, Stefanie**

**From:** Westerman, Stefanie on behalf of Parasiliti, Andrew  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 06, 2006 1:46 PM  
**Subject:** Ritch: It makes sense to end India's nuclear isolation - International Herald Tribune

Dear Colleague,

I would like to bring to your attention the article (below) by John B. Ritch, "It makes sense to end India's nuclear isolation," published today, April 6, 2006, in the *International Herald Tribune*.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Parasiliti

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## It makes sense to end India's nuclear isolation

John B. Ritch International Herald Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 2006

**LONDON** President George W. Bush has taken a momentous step in shelving a U.S. policy that for three decades cast India as a nuclear pariah- state and isolated the world's largest democracy from nuclear commerce, even for the peaceful purpose of generating electricity.

In Washington a fierce debate has erupted over the impact on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The U.S.-India deal conforms to the treaty by ensuring that nuclear commerce remains in the civil realm. But critics say it jeopardizes the treaty by legitimizing India's nuclear deterrent. Supporters counter that India's weapon is a long-standing fact, that India has used nuclear technology responsibly and that it is time to close ranks with a democracy.

Before the Bush initiative, two truths coexisted uneasily. First, the nonproliferation regime is one of history's great diplomatic achievements. Since its inception in 1970, the treaty has kept the number of nuclear-armed nations under 10.

Episodes of non-compliance have shown the treaty's value. After the first Gulf War revealed Iraq's covert

4/6/2006

nuclear efforts, the treaty regime gained strength as the International Atomic Energy Agency acquired new detection capabilities and broader authority for its inspectors. Treaty inspections "caught" both North Korea and Iran, and have spurred collective diplomacy against these violations.

A second, less convenient truth is that the treaty was, from the outset, unfair to India as a great nation. The treaty drew a line in time, recognizing only the UN Security Council's five permanent members as "nuclear-weapon states." Thus, when India became the world's sixth nuclear power in 1974, it faced Hobson's choice: Disarm or remain outside the treaty.

For reasons of principle and strategic interest India remained outside, declaring that it would eliminate its small deterrent as soon as the five favored "weapon states" fulfilled a treaty pledge to dismantle their own much larger nuclear arsenals.

Indians went on, for three decades, to become proud developers and careful custodians of their own sophisticated nuclear technologies. To supply power for economic growth, India now plans to build hundreds of reactors by mid-century, even without the new agreement.

The Bush initiative would accept India's reality. Critics complain that the accord leaves India's military program "unconstrained." Advocates counter that India's civil power reactors will fall under inspection safeguards.

This debate is sterile. Inspections on India's civil facilities cannot affect its military program. But neither will civil nuclear trade with India spur an Asian arms race. India's leaders have no motive to abandon India's long-standing policy of maintaining minimal nuclear deterrence vis-à-vis Pakistan's smaller nuclear force and China's larger one.

Although legal under the nonproliferation treaty, the deal will require change in a U.S. law enacted in 1978 that made treaty membership a condition of nuclear trade. In 1992, the Nuclear Suppliers Group of nations embraced the same coercive approach. Now these countries are set to follow the U.S. lead, with only China expressing resistance.

The new policy would revert - in the unique case of India - to the basic treaty requirement of confining nuclear trade to the civil realm. It would also welcome India as a partner in world nuclear trade controls and collaborative projects to develop nuclear technology.

Some say that ending India's nuclear isolation sends a dangerous message to potential proliferators. This charge does not withstand analysis. How will the ambitions of Iran, North Korea, and Pakistan be inflamed by the principle now being affirmed?

The principle is this: In sensitive nuclear technology, we will trade legally - and with nations that have earned the world's trust. As a practical matter, no nation appears likely to "proliferate" because India is allowed civil nuclear commerce.

Thus has the new policy been endorsed by Hans Blix and Mohamed Elbaradei, the IAEA leaders entrusted over the last quarter century to oversee the nonproliferation regime.

Nuclear cooperation with India offers some economic opportunity - and potentially enormous environmental value. India has recognized the urgency of a worldwide clean-energy revolution if humankind is to avoid unleashing devastating climate change.

The U.S.-India deal promises a partnership between the two largest democracies to deliver this environmental

benefit - within India and to a wider world - on a scale that can make a difference.

With a strong legal, strategic and environmental rationale, this is a Bush initiative that has gained a broad coalition of support abroad.

*John B. Ritch, U.S. ambassador to the International Atomic Energy Agency in the Clinton administration, is the director general of the World Nuclear Association and president of the World Nuclear University.*

<http://www.ihf.com/articles/2006/04/05/opinion/edritch.php>

**Westerman, Stefanie**

**From:** Westerman, Stefanie on behalf of Parasiliti, Andrew  
**Sent:** Monday, April 10, 2006 8:52 AM  
**Subject:** A Nuclear Reality Check - Zakaria

Dear Colleague,

I would like to bring to your attention the article (below) by Fareed Zakaria, "A Nuclear Reality Check," published Sunday, April 9, 2006, in *Newsweek International*.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Parasiliti

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## A Nuclear Reality Check

**America goes around the world arguing that a few more warheads would be dangerous and immoral—while it has 12,000 of its own.**

**By Fareed Zakaria**  
Newsweek  
Updated: 2:29 p.m. ET April 9, 2006

April 17, 2006 issue - Many of the Bush administration's critics argue, with some merit, that it has often pursued a foreign policy based on ideology and fantasy, not the realities of the world. But now the critics are lost in their own reveries. They fantasize that the United States and India will sign a nuclear agreement in which the latter renounces its nuclear weapons. They criticize the Bush administration's proposed deal with India because it does no such thing. (Instead, India commits to placing 14 of its 22 reactors under permanent inspections, and retains eight for its weapons program.) But this is a dream, not a deal. India has spent 32 years under American sanctions without budging—even when it was a much poorer country than it is today—and it would happily spend 32 more before it signed such a deal. The choice we face is the proposed deal with India or no deal at all.

The nuclear nonproliferation regime has always tempered idealism with a healthy dose of realism.

4/10/2006

After all, the United States goes around the world telling countries that a few more nuclear warheads are dangerous and immoral—while it has 12,000 nukes of its own. The nonproliferation treaty arbitrarily determined that countries that had nuclear weapons in 1968 were legitimate nuclear-weapons states, and that all latecomers were outlaws. (It was the mother of all grandfather clauses.) India is the most important country, and only potential global power, that lies outside the nonproliferation system. Bringing it in is crucial to the system's survival. That's why Mohamed ElBaradei, the man charged with protecting and enforcing global nonproliferation, has been a staunch supporter of the agreement.

This deal, shorn of all the jargon, comes down to something quite simple: should we treat India like China, or like North Korea? If the former, then we have to accept the reality that it is a nuclear power and help make its program as safe and secure as possible. If the latter, then we'll never stop trying to reverse India's weapons program.

Actually, even if this deal goes through, India will have second-class status compared with China, Russia and the other major nuclear powers. In all those countries, not one reactor is under any inspection regime whatsoever, yet India would place at least two thirds of its program under the eye of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The inequity with China is particularly galling to New Delhi. China has a long history of abetting nuclear proliferation, most clearly through Pakistan. Yet the United States has an arrangement to share civilian nuclear technology with Beijing. India, meanwhile, is a democratic, transparent country with a perfect record of nonproliferation. Yet it has been denied such cooperation for the past 32 years.

There are some who are willing, grudgingly, to give up their full-blown fantasy and settle for a minor one—a deal in which India would agree to cap its production of fissile material. Jimmy Carter expressed this view in a recent article. But look at a map. India is bordered by China and Pakistan, both nuclear-weapons states, neither of which has agreed to a mandatory cap. (China appears to have stopped producing plutonium, as have the other major powers, but this is a voluntary decision, made largely because it's awash in fissile material.) For India to accept a mandatory cap is to adopt a one-sided nuclear freeze. Would the United States do that? India has declared a commitment to support such a cap when it is accepted by all nuclear states, which is what we should push for.

There is a broader strategic issue for the United States. It has been American policy for decades to oppose the rise of a single hegemonic power in either Europe or Asia. If India were forced to halt its plutonium production, the result would be that China would become the dominant nuclear power in Asia. Why is this in American interests? Should we not prefer a circumstance where there is some balance between the major powers on that vast continent?

The agreement is also a crucial step forward in tackling the problem of global energy. If India and China keep guzzling gas as they grow, any and all Western efforts at energy conservation are pointless. We have to find a way that these two rising giants can satisfy their energy needs, while also reducing their dependence on fossil fuels. Civilian nuclear power can help fill the gap. Indian technology is actually the best in the world in this area because it largely solves the problem of nuclear waste. So while India has much to learn from the United States, the relationship will not be entirely one-sided.

A more workable nonproliferation regime, a more stable strategic balance in Asia—and it's even good for the environment. This is a reality that's better than most fantasies.

*Write the author at [comments@fareedzakaria.com](mailto:comments@fareedzakaria.com).*

<http://msnbc.msn.com/id/12225698/site/newsweek/>:  
NEWSWEEK INTERNATIONAL EDITION

**Westerman, Stefanie**

**From:** Westerman, Stefanie on behalf of Parasiliti, Andrew  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 20, 2006 8:30 AM  
**Subject:** Bush's Indian Ally

Dear Colleague,

I would like to bring to your attention the article (below) by Jim Hoagland, "Bush's Indian Ally," published today, April 20, 2006, in *The Washington Post*.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Parasiliti

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**Bush's Indian Ally**

*By Jim Hoagland*

Thursday, April 20, 2006; Page A25

NEW DELHI -- At a time when even friendly governments are quick to distance themselves from the United States and its pugnacious, embattled president, India is a strategic maverick. The former firebrand of the Non-Aligned Movement has chosen this moment to forge a close partnership with Washington and to speak up positively about American power in world affairs.

"This lack of nuclear cooperation is the last remaining cobweb from our old relationship, and we can now sweep it aside," Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said with an expressive wave of his hand. "There are no other barriers to a more productive, more durable relationship with the United States. The potential is enormous for our two nations."

India is the new China in the eyes of the Bush administration, which has promised to help this once-slumbering Asian giant develop into one of the world's five or six major economic and political powers. That undertaking has instilled a new sense of security in the Indian capital and erased long-standing tensions.

Singh praised "the new thinking" in Washington during our conversation and easily skipped over renewed U.S. arms sales to Pakistan, American pressure for action on Iran and other topics that would have sunk most of his predecessors into bitter grumbling about neo-imperialism.

The Indian leader's impressively modest and precise manner sets a moderate tone for his remarks. A visitor quickly understands why he is trusted and respected by his peers in the rough-and-tumble world

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of Indian politics. That does not prevent him from being candid in his assessments:

"We recognize that the United States is the preeminent superpower in the world and that it is in India's interest to have good relations with the United States . . . as a very important partner in realizing our development ambitions," he acknowledged.

One way of helping with development and environmental protection, Singh quickly suggested, was for the U.S. Congress to approve legislative changes that clear the way for the United States to provide civilian nuclear technology and supplies to India after a 32-year ban triggered by India's development and testing of nuclear weapons.

Bush and Singh reached agreement last July on reciprocal steps for the resumption of nuclear energy cooperation outside the international Non-Proliferation Treaty. Singh has persuaded his left-wing allies in the coalition government he heads not "to wreck the boat" by opposing "an agreement that is in India's interest" because of their suspicion of Washington.

The administration hopes to move the legislative changes through Congress in May, giving Bush a badly needed foreign policy success as well as the first direct American influence over India's nuclear weapons program, which would be partially covered by new safeguards and inspections.

Singh would not speculate on the consequences of a refusal by Congress to accept the agreement. But in response to questions, he did identify two things that he does not expect to happen.

Asked if India would ever put all of its reactors under full-scope safeguards -- as some U.S. critics say Bush should have demanded -- he replied: "No. We would like the world to move toward universal nuclear disarmament. But given the circumstances, we need a strategic nuclear weapons program. In our neighborhood, China is a nuclear power and on our western frontier there is Pakistan, which developed its weapons through clandestine proliferation."

And he said he could not imagine circumstances that would require India to resume nuclear testing, an option that his Indian critics assert is a sovereign right. "Our scientists tell me they need no further tests. As for the distant future, I cannot predict forever, but our commitment is to continue our unilateral moratorium."

The conversation underscored for me that flaws in the nuclear draft agreement are heavily outweighed by the advantages it brings in cutting global pollution, easing pressure on oil markets and bringing a substantial part of India's nuclear program under international supervision.

Noting that Chinese President Hu Jintao was visiting the United States this week, Singh insisted that "we are not developing our relationship with the U.S. at the cost of our relationship with China, which is our neighbor and with which our trade is growing at a handsome rate. . . . President Bush told me this is a sensible way to proceed, and that America will remain engaged with China, too."

On Iran, he urged Washington to allow "the maximum scope for dialogue and discussions. The Iranian regime may need some time to settle down." But, he added, "we are very clear that we do not want another nuclear weapons power in the region."

India is moving from a past of shaking an angry finger in the American face to providing a helping hand for U.S. power in the future. The Senate and House should move expeditiously to set this transformation in motion.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/04/19/AR2006041902480.html>



**Westerman, Stefanie**

**From:** Westerman, Stefanie on behalf of Parasiliti, Andrew  
**Sent:** Monday, April 24, 2006 10:24 AM  
**Subject:** Commending the US-India Pact  
**Importance:** High

Dear Colleague,

I would like to bring to your attention the article (below) by Karl F. Inderfurth and Walter K. Anderson, "Commending the US-India Pact," published April 23, 2006, in *The Boston Globe*.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Parasiliti

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**Commending the US-India pact**

By Karl F. Inderfurth and Walter K. Anderson | April 23, 2006

The Boston Globe

A RECENT COVER of The Economist was scathing. Entitled "George W. Bush in Dr. Strangedeal Or: How I learned to stop worrying and love my friend's bomb," it depicted the president playing the role of cowboy Slim Pickens in the Cold War film classic "Dr. Strangelove," riding a nuclear-tipped missile.

While The Economist cover worked as satire, there is more to commend than condemn about the US-India civilian nuclear agreement. Rather than being a "strangedeal," the agreement is actually a "good deal" for the United States and global efforts to curb nuclear nonproliferation.

The nuclear agreement was first unveiled during the July 2005 visit to Washington of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. Bush pledged to seek a change in US law that would make India an exception to the restrictions placed on civilian nuclear cooperation with countries that have not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. India agreed to separate its civilian and military nuclear facilities, place the

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civilian ones (the large majority) under safeguards supervised by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and maintain its moratorium on further nuclear tests. India's "Separation Plan" for its civilian and military programs was announced during Bush's recent visit to New Delhi.

This dramatic nuclear breakthrough was a necessary step to build the close relationship envisaged by many Americans who understand the growing strategic importance of India. A strong India is important for balance of power purposes in Asia and for providing stability in the volatile and strategically important Indian Ocean littoral area.

A cursory look at a map underscores the potential strategic importance of India. Jutting down 1,500 miles into the middle of the Indian Ocean, India is in a position to safeguard sea lanes that are used to transport more than half the world's oil and gas. The navies of the United States and India have begun to conduct joint exercises aimed against piracy, terrorism, and any other threats to seaborne traffic.

A strong India on its own will take steps to maintain a balance of power in Asia and to keep the sea lanes open. These goals do not require a military relationship with the United States and certainly not one that becomes an anti-Beijing alliance. That would be destabilizing and is not necessary. But a strong India is necessary to prevent the overwhelming dominance of any one country in Asia.

The US-India nuclear agreement also has a strong economic rationale. By 2020 India could be the world's fastest-growing economy. To reach its economic potential, India must diversify its energy sources. A growing and prosperous India economy provides the United States trade and investment opportunities.

The agreement also has environmental advantages. Nuclear power is a clean energy source; fossil fuel is not. Moving India away from its dependence on Mideast oil is a plus for a cleaner global environment.

Finally, the agreement begins a long overdue move to bring India into the global nonproliferation regime. This is why Mohamed ElBaradei, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency and recent recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, has welcomed the nuclear agreement, as have leaders in Britain, France, Russia, and Australia.

The benefits of India being a global nonproliferation partner are already evident. India has aligned its nuclear export rules and practices with the Nuclear Suppliers Group, a 45-member organization that seeks to limit the spread of nuclear weapons technology. India's decision twice to support the majority in the IAEA's votes expressing concern over Iran's nuclear intentions shows the importance of its enhanced nonproliferation posture.

The Bush administration now has the task of persuading Congress that the benefits of civilian nuclear cooperation with India outweigh the global nonproliferation risks. While there are proliferation pros and cons of this agreement, Congress will need to place this debate in a broader strategic context. India's emergence as a major global player will, according to the National Intelligence Council (the CIA's think tank), "transform the geopolitical landscape in the 21st century." It is time for the United States to build a lasting strategic relationship with India.

Karl F. Inderfurth is a former assistant secretary of state for South Asian affairs in the Clinton administration and is currently a professor at the Elliott School of International Affairs at George Washington University. Walter K. Andersen is a former senior South Asia analyst at the State Department and is associate director of South Asian Studies at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. ■

**Westerman, Stefanie**

**From:** Westerman, Stefanie on behalf of Parasiliti, Andrew

**Sent:** Tuesday, May 09, 2006 9:06 AM

**Subject:** State Department: India "has an excellent record of protecting its nuclear assets from terrorists"

Dear Colleagues,

Please note the following excerpt regarding India from p. 151 of the "*Country Reports on Terrorism and Patterns of Global Terrorism – 2005*" issued by the United States Department of State on March 21, 2006: "The Indian Government has an excellent record of protecting its nuclear assets from terrorists, and is taking steps to improve further the security of its strategic systems. In May the Indian Parliament passed the Weapons of Mass Destruction and Their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Bill, designed to prevent the transfer of WMD, delivery systems, and associated technologies to state and non-state actors, including terrorists."

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Parasiliti

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5/9/2006

**Westerman, Stefanie**

**From:** Westerman, Stefanie on behalf of Parasiliti, Andrew  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 30, 2006 3:56 PM  
**Subject:** IAEA Chief: US-India nuclear deal "a win-win agreement"

Dear Colleague,

I would like to bring to your attention below to the remarks made by International Atomic Energy Agency Director General Mohamed ElBaradei and Secretary of State Rice on May 24, 2006, in Washington, DC, regarding the U.S.-India civil-nuclear agreement. The link can be found at <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2006/66861.htm>.

Sincerely yours,

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**Remarks With International Atomic Energy Agency Director General Mohamed ElBaradei After Meeting**

Secretary Condoleezza Rice  
Washington, DC  
May 24, 2006

(3:00 p.m. EDT)

SECRETARY RICE: I'm pleased to welcome back to Washington, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency. We have worked together very well and I appreciate his stewardship of the nonproliferation regime. We have had discussions today of our efforts on nonproliferation. I want to thank Dr. ElBaradei, in particular, for the work that you are doing on some innovative nonproliferation ideas like fuel assurances that would allow the proliferation risks associated with civil nuclear programs to be minimized.

We've also talked about the U.S.-India deal and Dr. ElBaradei has been very supportive -- not because he is trying to intervene in U.S.-Indian relations, but as we have talked about it because we need to broaden our concept of nonproliferation regime in order to deal with anomalies like the Indian situation. And then finally, of course, we've talked about Iran and how to bring into being compliance with the

5/30/2006

Board of Governors resolution that was passed and also the presidential statement that was passed in the Security Council that asks Iran to rapidly comply with the international community's demands. So welcome, Dr. ElBaradei.

DR. ELBARADEI: Thank you very much.

SECRETARY RICE: The floor is yours.

QUESTION: Madame Secretary --

SECRETARY RICE: Do you care to say anything?

DR. ELBARADEI: I can always say something. (Laughter.) No, I'm very pleased to have this meeting today with Secretary Rice. As she mentioned, we have a very -- a number of very important issues on our agenda, ranging from making sure that India become a partner in the nonproliferation framework. To me, this is a win-win agreement and I hope it will be also for Congress. We also are trying to look to the big picture in making sure that we have innovative measures to ensure that sensitive proliferation technology, like enrichment or reprocessing is contained. I talk about multilateral centers, multinational center. President Bush I think made the same idea that we need really to have a new approach to a proliferation of sensitive technology. We talked, obviously, about Iran which is a current crisis we are facing. We discussed ways and means for Iran to come into compliance with the requests of the international community to build confidence in the peaceful nature of its program. I believe that it's very important for Iran to take whatever measures required for the international community to have confidence that its program is peaceful in nature. I believe also it's very important that Iran goes back into the negotiation -- the negotiating table with the Europeans.

Today there was a meeting in London with -- between the 5+1 -- P-5+Germany. I understand the meeting went quite well. And I hope the process will continue and I hope that we'll see that negotiation resume as soon as possible. As I've said before, my preferred solution, obviously, to the Iranian issue, is a negotiated solution that's the most durable solution is a negotiated solution. And again, I thank you. Thank Secretary Rice for her leadership in many of these issues and I look forward to continuing to work together.

SECRETARY RICE: Thank you.

QUESTION: Madame Secretary, could you tell us, after the meeting today, how close are you to an agreement now and what are the major obstacles? And Dr. ElBaradei, were you bringing a message from Mr. Larijani and did you ask the Secretary if the United States will become more involved directly in these talks?

SECRETARY RICE: The London meeting had good progress. We did not expect that they were going to finalize all matters and I think they're still working on some matters. But as I understand it -- I did talk with Under Secretary Burns -- it was a very good exchange between the P-5+1. And I believe that they are now prepared to talk about the progress that they've made and perhaps to return these ideas to capitals for further consideration. And I've understood that there is some consideration that the Ministers may meet soon as well.

DR. ELBARADEI: My job is to make sure that Iran fully comply with its legal requirement to clarify outstanding verification issues and that's what -- the focus of my work. Naturally, I listen to all the parties that are working to build confidence in the peaceful nature of Iranian (inaudible) program. No, I don't -- I'm not part of that negotiating process. I leave it for the U.S. to decide whether they would like to be a part of the negotiating process. That's not my job. As I said, I'm an honest broker, if you like. I listen to all the parties. I bring their different perspectives to each other. But the final decision has to be made by the parties themselves.

QUESTION: You said that (inaudible) to one another, but you did not bring a message from the Iranians?

DR. ELBARADEI: Well, I had a meeting with Mr. Larijani a few days ago. I listened to his thinking of how the issues could be resolved. Of course, I briefed Secretary Rice on the Iranian point of view, but it is rather different from the U.S. point of view. But how to move forward, as I said, this is for the 5+1 and for the U.S. to decide.

.....

**Westerman, Stefanie**

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**From:** Westerman, Stefanie on behalf of Yates, Steve  
**Sent:** Monday, February 27, 2006 5:05 PM  
**Subject:** Taiwan National Security Conference Concluding Remarks

Dear Colleague,

I would like to bring to your attention what President Chen had to say, in his own words, at the conclusion of the National Security Conference held in Taipei earlier today. President Chen's statement provides context for today's announcement with regard to the National Unification Council and Guidelines.

Sincerely,

Steve Yates

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**Office of the President, Republic of China  
February 27, 2006**

**President Chen's Concluding Remarks at National Security  
Conference**

Considering that the democratic principle of respecting the people's right to determine their own future should be honored, and

Considering that China continues to connive to unilaterally alter the status quo in the Taiwan Strait via non-peaceful means such as military intimidation and its so-called "Anti-secession Law,"

At a high-level national security conference, the following decisions were made based upon reports and suggestions by the National Security Council, and the discussions amongst related agencies of the government.

The National Unification Council will cease to function. No budget will be earmarked for it, and its personnel must return to their original posts. The National Unification Guidelines will cease to apply. In accordance with procedures, this decision will be transmitted to the Executive Yuan for notice.

6/26/2006

I want to thank all chiefs of related agencies and my colleagues for your dedication and efforts during the past few weeks. What we have done today is not only for preserving Taiwan's freedom, democracy, human rights, and the peaceful status quo, but also for safeguarding the right and freewill to choose of the 23 million Taiwan people. I firmly believe that the future history and the people of Taiwan will be the best witnesses.

In the meantime, for ensuring our national security, promoting our people's welfare, and preserving the regional peace and stability, we would like to state that:

- 1) Taiwan would like to express its deep gratitude for President Bush's remarks in his 2005 Kyoto Speech, reiterating that the United States values the friendly partnership between it and Taiwan, and applauding Taiwan's democracy and prosperity. We also appreciate learning that the United States looks forward to continued cooperation with Taiwan on issues of mutual interest.
- 2) Taiwan has no intention of changing the status quo and strongly opposes its alteration by non-peaceful means. In addition, we would like to thank the international community for its continued support of maintaining the status quo in the Taiwan Strait.
- 3) Ceasing the function of the National Unification Council as well as ceasing the application of the National Unification Guidelines do not involve changing the status quo. Instead, they are based solely on the democratic principle of respecting the people's right to determine their own future. As long as the principle of democracy is honored and the freewill to choose by Taiwan's 23 million people is respected, we will not exclude any possible form of future development of cross-strait relations. We are, however, adamant that no one set preconditions or give an ultimate goal regarding the people's right to choose.
- 4) The spirit of constitutional reform must incorporate the people's will before any political party can adopt a position; therefore, reform must be enacted from the bottom up and from the outside in. Constitutional amendments also have to follow current constitutional procedures in that approval must be attained by three-fourths of Legislative Yuan members and be confirmed through a national referendum. Any sovereignty issue that strays from constitutional proceedings not only fails to contribute to maintaining the status quo, but also should be disregarded.
- 5) In order for the people to achieve prosperity and develop positive cross-strait relations, both sides must actively seek to establish an interactive and effective mechanism of exchange based on government-to-government negotiation and dialogue. In this manner, we can eliminate differences, build mutual trust and resolve problems.
- 6) The people of Taiwan have the right and obligation to participate in the international community on an equal footing. We are more than willing to play an active and responsible role as a contributor to the global democratic community. On many occasions China has unilaterally curbed Taiwan's international space and involvement in the world. This not only violates the universal values of freedom, democracy and human rights, but also adversely affects goodwill between the peoples of the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. China's actions contribute nothing to the development of stable cross-strait relations.
- 7) In order to ensure Taiwan's national security and prevent the military balance in the Taiwan Strait from tilting in China's favor, Taiwan will actively fortify its determination and ability to defend itself. In turn, this will help protect the status quo, Taiwan's democracy, freedom and peace from being unilaterally altered.



[http://www.president.gov.tw/en/prog/news\\_release/print.php?id=1105498862](http://www.president.gov.tw/en/prog/news_release/print.php?id=1105498862)

**Westerman, Stefanie**

**From:** Stefanie Westerman on behalf of Steve Yates  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 21, 2006 2:06 PM  
**Subject:** Fareed Zakaria, "Nixon to China, Bush to India," Newsweek, February 27, 2006  
**Attachments:** Nixon to China, Bush to India 2.27.06.doc

Dear Colleague,

I would like to bring your attention to the article (attached and below) by Fareed Zakaria, "Nixon to China, Bush to India," from the February 27, 2006, issue of *Newsweek*.

Sincerely Yours,

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**Nixon to China, Bush to India**

**Thirty years of lectures on nonproliferation and sanctions have done nothing to stop, slow down or make India's nuclear program safer.**

**By Fareed Zakaria**

Newsweek

Feb. 27, 2006 issue - There has been remarkably little discussion in the United States of what is perhaps the major strategic initiative of the Bush second term. The administration is pursuing an objective, which, if successful, could bear some similarities to Nixon's opening to China in 1973: a proposed nuclear agreement with India. This might sound like an esoteric issue for policy wonks, but it is a big deal. If successful, it could well alter the strategic landscape, bringing India firmly and irrevocably onto the world stage as a major player, normalizing its furtive nuclear status and anchoring its partnership with the United States. But the policy, which is currently in some trouble, has to succeed. And for that to happen, strategists on both sides will have to prevail over ideologues.

The Bush administration has been farsighted on this issue. With China rising and Europe and Japan declining, it sees India as a natural partner. It also recognized that 30 years of lectures on

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nonproliferation and sanctions have done nothing to stop, slow down or make safer India's nuclear program. Most important, it recognized that India was a rising and responsible global power—India has never sold or traded nuclear technology—that could not be treated like a rogue state. So the administration has proposed reversing three decades of (failed) American policy, and aims to make India a member of the nuclear club.

The benefits for the United States—and much of the world—are real. This agreement would bring a rising power into the global tent, making it not an outsider but a stakeholder, and giving it an incentive to help create and shape international norms and rules. For example, India is becoming more worried about a nuclear Iran for this reason, and not because it is being pressured to do so by the United States. When India was being treated like an outlaw, it had no interest in playing the sheriff.

Of course, some nonproliferation ideologues in Washington view the administration's shift with great skepticism. For them, it rewards India for going nuclear and sets a bad precedent. But the truth about nuclear weapons is that there has always been an exception for major powers—Britain, France, Russia, China. The only real question is, does India belong in that group? Also, what is the alternative policy toward India that has any chance of changing its status—more lectures on nonproliferation? It is this logic that has apparently persuaded Mohamed ElBaradei, the world's nonproliferation czar, to support this deal once it has been negotiated.

But the agreement would yield far bigger benefits for India. India's nuclear program has grown in total isolation. Now it would get integrated with the world, gaining access to materials, technology, know-how and markets. The agreement would open up new worlds of science and energy. It is not an accident that Jacques Chirac is arriving in India this week, hoping to begin nuclear cooperation with it, if the U.S.-India negotiations succeed.

But India has many more ideologues, who are fighting against its forward-looking prime minister, Manmohan Singh. First there is the Foreign Service bureaucracy, which seems stuck in the 1950s—using stale concepts like nonalignment, colonialism and Third World solidarity. (No, this is not a joke, they really do think this way.) Add to them India's nuclear scientists, who have gotten very comfortable in their cloistered world. As in any protected industry, the scientists don't want to be exposed to international transparency, largely for fear that it would reveal that their products and processes actually are not cutting-edge. Then there are India's communists, who are in some ways stuck in the 1850s, when Karl Marx was writing his tracts on class conflict, for whom reflexive anti-Americanism is still a guiding principle.

There are technical issues that divide the Indian and American negotiating teams, largely relating to the separation of India's civilian and nuclear facilities. But these details can be sorted out. The administration's point man on this issue, Under Secretary of State Nicholas Burns, an excellent diplomat, will visit India this week in the hope and expectation of being able to resolve the differences. "We're 90 percent of the way there," Burns told me last week. "We've got just 10 percent to go. This has been a uniquely complicated negotiation between two equal parties. But we are committed to it. And as long as both of us show flexibility in the details, I'm confident that we will come to an agreement." Many in India are worried about American pressure to take a stand against Iran. I asked Burns about any "linkage." "We're well beyond all that," said Burns. "India joined with the majority of the board of the Atomic Energy Agency [to censure Iran], including a majority of nonaligned countries—like Brazil, Egypt and Sri Lanka—to vote as it did. And we are all now focused on a diplomatic path to address Iran's violations of its treaty obligations."

Indians at the highest level—Burns's counterpart, Shyam Saran, is an equally able diplomat—speak with a similar sense of strategic vision. But on both sides, strategists battle their own ayatollahs. It might be

worth remembering all the costs that the U.S. and China had to deal with in 1973. For the U.S., there was the sellout of Taiwan and the reversal of decades of American policy. On the Chinese side, there was the abandonment of the basic ideology and strategic posture of the communist revolution. And yet, both sides saw the benefits and moved forward. And look at how it changed the world.

<http://msnbc.msn.com/id/11436430/site/newsweek/>